in Parliament into confidence before final ratication of the Agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). In our system ratification of an international treaty or agreement is an executive function. The Uruguay Round Agreement has already been discussed in Parliament.

India has not given any commitment on fertilizers subsidy or on the price structure of fertilizers/pesticides.

Excess expenditure by Ministry of Commerce

1845. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI O. P. KOHLI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his ministry has been incurring expenditure far in excess of the sanctioned budget over the years;

(b) if so, the details of the budget allotments in each of the last three years and the actual expenditure incurred;

(c) the reasons for the excess expenditure and how was the excess money made available for the expenditure;

(d) the steps taken to check the excess spending by Government departments; and

(e) the steps taken to probe the excess spending and to lay the findings thereof on the Table of the House at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) During the last three years, the Ministry of Commerce had incurred expending in excess of sanctioned budget (including Supplementary Grant) in the year 1990-91 only. During the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 the expenditure was within the sectioned Budget (including Supplementary Grant). The detailed information figures are as under:—

(In crores of Rupees)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Budget allotment (including Suppl. Grant)	4046.46	3144.10	1585.95
Actual Expenditures	4553.10	3059.18	1249.52

The excess expenditure during 1990-91 was mainly due to grant of Technical Credit facility to the former USSR. The necessary debits were raised by the Reserve Bank of India. The excess expenditure was subsequently got regularised by Parliament. Technical Credit was a device the necessity of which was inherent in the rupee payment trading system. The system had worked successfully for about 35 years. The entire technical credit drawn by the USSR and subsequently by Russia has been repaid completely by the Government of Russia. The Technical Credit outstanding against USSR earned due interest. However, the nature of the expenditure is such as it was not possible for the Ministry of Commerce to assess accurately the shortfall in generation of rupee resources and therefore the expected drawal of technical credit.

A decision has already been taken that no further technical credit would be made available to any country in

the former rupee payment area. This completely rules out any further possibility of occurrence of fresh expenditure on this account.

Tripartite meetings on DA system

1846. SHRI A. NALLASIVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed a Tripartite meeting on the question of Dearness Allowance System to Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the Fifth Pay Commission constituted recently is also expected to go into this question; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from Atomic Workers and Staff Union, Bombay urging for dropping the proposed tripartite meeting in view of this question being examined by the Fifth Pay Commission and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The Government have not proposed any Tripartite meeting on the Question of Dearness Allowance System to Central Government employees. The tripartite meeting held on 9th May, 1994 considered issues relating to industrial dearness allowance to the employees in the Central Public sector undertakings on the basis of a slab system.

(c) The Government have received a representation from the Atomic Energy Workers and Staff Union requesting to drop the move for a Tripartite meeting to decide on the payment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees. The representation appears to have been made due to sue mis-apprehension, as there is no proposal to convene a tripartite meeting on the payment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees.

श्रम-साध्य प्रौद्योगिकी

1847. **श्री आस मोहम्मद** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार श्रम-प्रौद्योगिकियों की उपेक्षा करती रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर "ना" हो, तो बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को यथाशीघ्र रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने हेतु श्रम-साध्य प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास के लिये क्या-क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने, आठवीं योजना अभ्यास के एक भाग के रूप में, अगले 10 वर्षों की अवधि, में सभी रोजगार दिलाये जाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है । भौगोलिक रूप से तथा फसल-वार विविधीकृत कृषि, फसल हेतु खती और बागिकी के लिये परती भूमि विकास, ग्रामीण-गैर कृषि क्षेत्र, लघु दर्जे का विनिर्माण, शहरी अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र, ग्रामीण अवसरचना आवास तथा सेवाओं, जो श्रमोन्मुख प्रौद्योगिकियां अपनाती हैं, की उन क्षेत्रों के रूप में पहचान की गयी है जो रोजगार उन्मुख रणनीति के मूल तत्वों की रचना करते हैं । इसमें ग्रामीण कारीगरों सहित परंपरागत व्यवसायों के औजारों तथा प्रौद्योगिकियों में अनुसंधान तथा नवीकरण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है ।

Effect of restrictions on beedi industry workers

1848. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 162 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7th March, 1994 and state:

(a) whether his Ministry has conducted any study of the possible economic impact on beedi workers by restrictions proposed by Health Ministry on the beedi industry;